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AUTHOR Sweeney, Robert M.
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ABSTRACT

This report examines states' appropriations to institutions of higher education, and reveals that there had been an aggregate reduction in state dollar support for higher education spending as the 1992 fiscal year began, with some respondents reporting reductions from the previous year's rate. It is noted that a deteriorating economy has resulted in reduced access to higher education due to reductions in state funding, reductions in federal student financial assistance, continuing rises in tuitions, and capping of enrollments by a number of public institutions. Twenty-one tables of data (comprising over 85 percent of the report) are provided and findings include the following: (1) 19 states reported suffering a mid-year higher education budget cut in fiscal year (FY) 1992, and the average cut was 4.16 percent; (2) 5 of the 19 states that had suffered mid-year cuts anticipate further cuts; (3) of the states that had not suffered cuts, 9 expect cuts to occur during the remainder of FY92; (4) 18 states received increases that would equal or exceed the inflation rate, while 31 systems in 30 states did not; and (5) of the 31 respondents who reported an increase below the inflation rate, 14 suffered a nominal reduction compared to FY91. An appendix contains the survey instrument used to collect data for this report. (GLR)

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Press inquiries regarding this report should be directed to the AASCU Office of Public Affairs. All other inquiries should be directed to Richard Novak, Center Director, or Robert Sweeney, Policy Analyst, in the Center for State Higher Education Policy and Finance. Phone number: (202) 293-7070.

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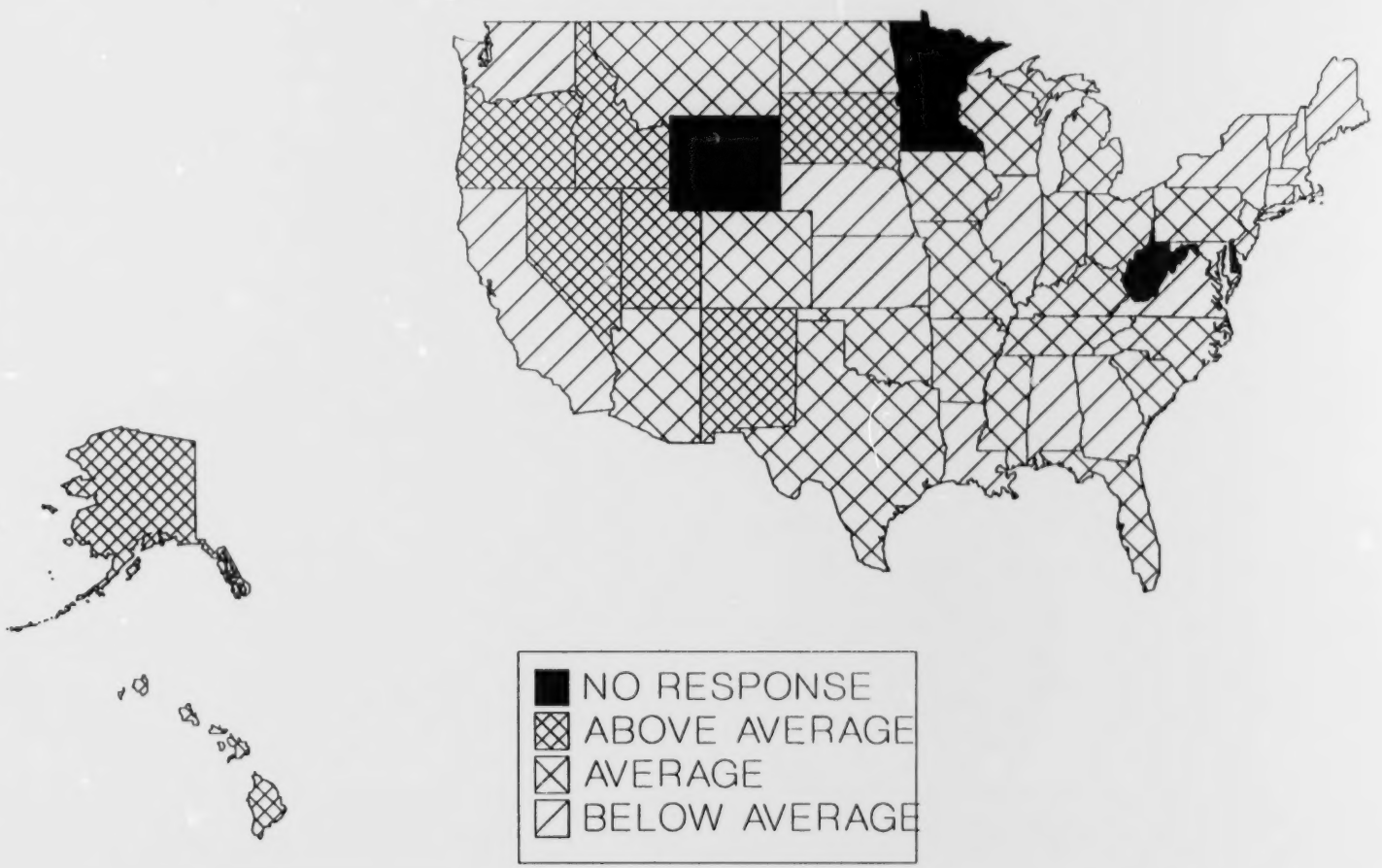
The Center for State Higher Education Policy and Finance was created by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities in 1989 to provide members institutions and state systems and other interested parties with policy analysis on critical issues affecting state governments and higher education.

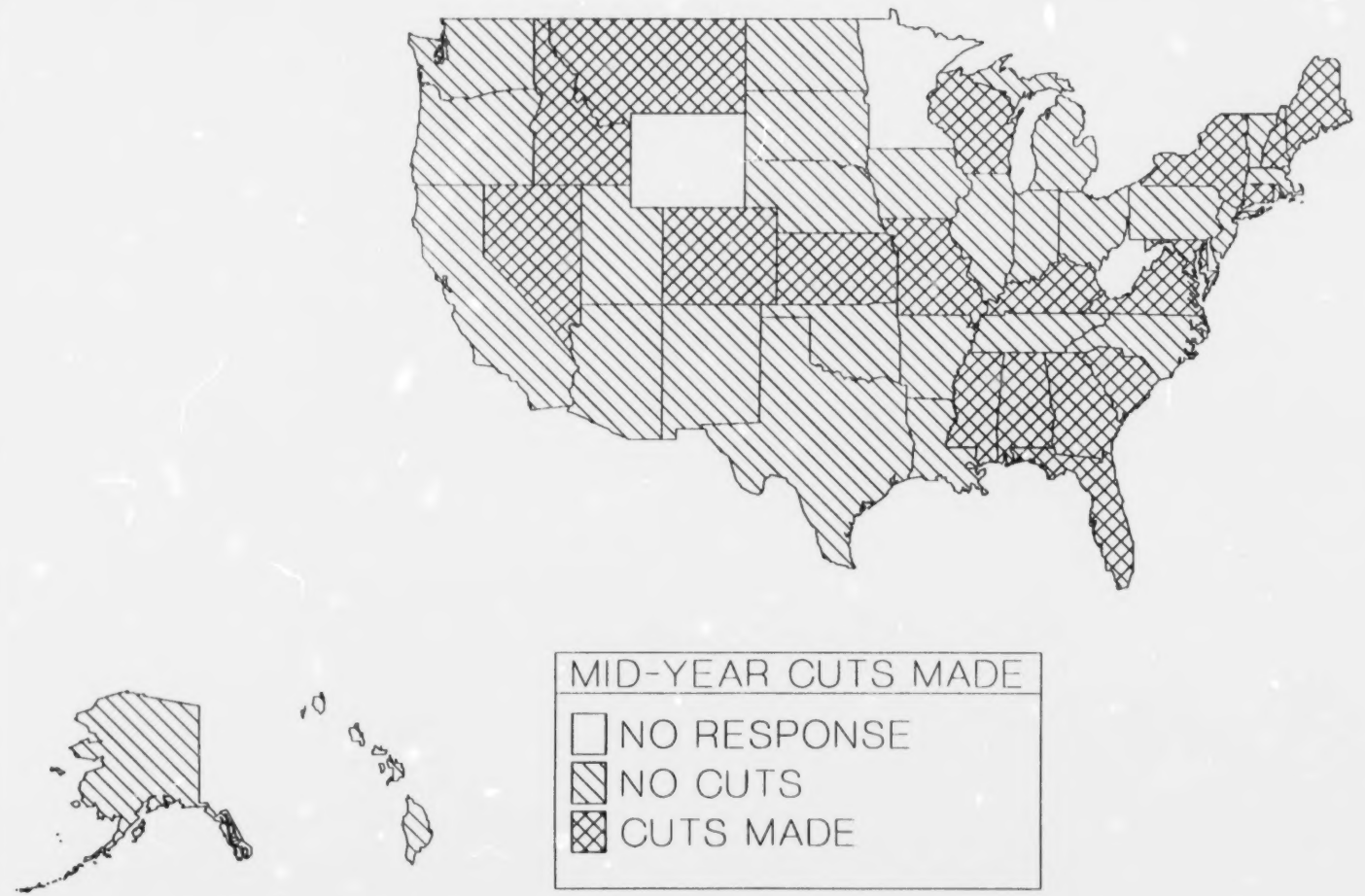
STATES' ECONOMIC CONDITION, FALL 91

(Source: AASCU 1992 Report of the States)



MID-YEAR CUTS FOR FY92

(Source: AASCU 1992 Report of the States)



PREFACE

To our members, media, state policy makers, and other interested readers we again present our annual budget and fiscal survey.[1] Not surprisingly, this report documents another year of continued fiscal stress for state supported higher education.

With members relying upon state governments for an average of over 60 percent of operating budgets, AASCU members are wedded to the conditions of their state's economies and finances. Over the past two years we have seen a deteriorating national economy have dramatic implications for the state colleges and universities of this country. As this report clarifies, there remain significant regional differences among the states. But as our state representatives point out, fear of the recession if not the recession itself, continues to spread westward across the nation.

While economists debate and argue over the projected month or quarter when the recession will end, we have seen higher education losing ground in relation to overall general revenue funds;[2] we have seen an overall aggregate reduction in state dollar support for higher education spending as the 1992 fiscal year began[3] with 14 of our Council reporting reductions in the actual amount of money appropriated from the previous year (with 17 more reporting increases which will not match inflation); and we see another fiscal year in which at least 28 states will cut higher education spending **after** the fiscal year has begun, adding to the magnitude of the beginning of the year reductions cited above.[4]

We are at a very important juncture in state support of higher education. State budget reductions have long since passed the point where they can be rationalized as levers for efficiency and enhanced productivity. Tuitions continue to rise because of budget shortfalls, while state and federal student financial assistance fail to keep pace. A number of public institutions have capped enrollments, hurting access, so that a level of quality can be maintained. Infrastructure needs are being neglected. If we're not careful, through policy default the face of public higher education will be altered radically and any of the positive movements toward renewal and reform lost.

As our report so clearly demonstrates, declines in state appropriations lead to tuition increases. Yet there are those who are silently or actively cheering from the sidelines as this occurs. Unfortunately, many in independent higher education have begun what seems to be a coordinated effort across state lines to advocate higher public sector tuition and decry supposed state subsidies to citizens choosing public education. Editorials in local newspapers and the introduction of bills in state legislatures signal a new offensive on the part of independent higher education. They are presumably doing so in the hopes of obtaining higher levels of state sponsored need-based financial aid for their own sector while attempting to create a market place where

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[1] This survey was completed by members of the Council of State Representatives of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. The Council comprises the public policy committee of the association.

[2] See State Policy Reports, Vol. 9, Issue 22.

[3] See Hines, Edward. "State Support of Higher Education: A Retrospective of FY 1992, in Grapevine. (Illinois State University, October-November 1991).

[4] Last June, we reported 29 for fiscal year 1991. See Report of the States, Annual Budget and Fiscal Survey (Update) of the Council of State Representatives. June 1991.

tuition levels among public and privates reach parity. The wisdom of state legislators will hopefully see the dangers of these efforts. In these difficult fiscal times, such attempts have only the unfortunate consequence of making it tougher on working and middle income students to attend college. They also threaten to open up new battles between public and private higher education which will be counterproductive to us all.

As institutions struggle to maintain quality with less funding, the decade of the 1990s may be remembered as the time when the definition of public education changed. Faced with sacrificing quality, many institutions are choosing to increase tuition, cap enrollment, and cut programs rather than spread what little funding they have over a larger area. Budget cuts adversely affect the ability of an institution to provide the same quality of education for the same number of students. Those most affected, the students who will have to pay more, travel further for specific programs and compete for admission into regional colleges and universities, will wonder what the term "public higher education" really means.

While we ride out the recession and await the uncertainties which face us for the remainder of the decade there is some reason for optimism. First, states have begun to explore new strategies for funding public higher education. Witness the results of question 9 of the survey, where it is reported that 39 states have had discussions on the future stabilization of public higher education appropriations. In addition, members of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities are exploring new or renewed political strategies at the state level to ensure that appropriations are adequate and the investment in public higher education maintained.

These two developments may help to reverse the 1990s from becoming a decade in which public higher education is further privatized.

James B. Appleberry, President
February 4, 1992

SUMMARY

The findings can be summarized as follows:

* Nineteen states reported suffering a mid-year higher education budget cut in FY92, and the average cut was 4.16%.

* In seven of the states where higher education had suffered a cut, the cut was higher than that endured by the overall budget.

* Five of the 19 states that had suffered mid-year cuts so far anticipate further cuts.

* Of the states that had not suffered cuts, nine expect cuts to occur during the remainder of FY92.

* A total of 28 states, therefore, could receive mid-year cuts in their higher education budgets during FY92.

* The average nominal budget change between FY91 and FY92 was 1.39%, which would not cover the inflation rate of 3.1%. The average net budget change was 0.69%.

* Eighteen states received increases that would equal or exceed the inflation rate, while 31 systems in 30 states had not.

* Of the 31 respondents who reported an increase below the inflation rate, 14 of them suffered a nominal reduction compared to FY91.

* The budget cuts of FY91 have had an impact on tuition and fees this academic year. The average tuition increase in those states that did not suffer a mid-year budget cut last fiscal year was 6.98 percent, while it was 14.39 percent in those states that suffered such a cut.

INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

In the fall of 1991, the Center for State Higher Education Policy and Finance mailed out its annual budget and fiscal survey to the members of AASCU's Council of State Representatives, who are located in 48 of the states (excluding Delaware and Wyoming), and the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Replies were received from 50 of 52 representatives, none coming from Puerto Rico, Minnesota or West Virginia. (There are two systems represented in New York State, SUNY and CUNY.) In some cases responses came from persons other than the state representative, because there was no designated state representative at the time of the survey. Responses provided herein represent the situation in the states at the time they were given, and may not agree with data from other sources because of changes in time frame, or assumptions used. Not all the information gathered in items in the survey was included in this report; some was excluded due to problems with comparability between states, such as the budget figures.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF RESPONSES

Respondents were asked about the economic condition of their states, and the answer were not encouraging. Only two of 50 respondents said that their states' economic condition was excellent, while seven found it above average. However, nine rated it as poor, and another ten found it to be below average. Twenty-two said it was average, making a total of 19 who thought their states' economies were below average or worse, and 22 who thought it was merely average. This result suggests that the recession is having a widespread impact. (There is a regional pattern to the states' fiscal problems, and this is discussed in the regional breakdown section beginning on page 28.) Respondents were also asked if their states' fiscal condition matched the states' economy, and 45 said it did, while only five said it did not.

TABLE ONE: ECONOMIC CONDITION, BY STATE

STATE	POOR	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	EXCELLENT	STATE CONDITION MATCHES ECONOMY
ALABAMA		X				YES
ALASKA				X		YES
ARIZONA			X			YES
ARKANSAS			X			YES
CALIFORNIA	X					YES
COLORADO			X			YES
CONNECTICUT	X					YES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			X			YES
FLORIDA			X			YES
GEORGIA		X				YES
GUAM					X	YES
HAWAII					X	YES
IDAHO				X		YES
ILLINOIS		X				YES
INDIANA			X			NO

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STATE	POOR	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	EXCELLENT	STATE CONDITION MATCHES ECONOMY
IOWA			X			YES
KANSAS		X				YES
KENTUCKY			X			YES
LOUISIANA	X					YES
MAINE	X					YES
MARYLAND		X				YES
MASSACHUSETTS	X					YES
MICHIGAN			X			YES
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI			X			YES
MISSOURI			X			YES
MONTANA			X			NO
NEBRASKA		X				YES
NEVADA				X		YES
NEW HAMPSHIRE	X					YES
NEW JERSEY			X			YES
NEW MEXICO				X		YES
NEW YORK (CUNY)	X					YES
NEW YORK (SUNY)		X				YES
NORTH CAROLINA			X			YES
NORTH DAKOTA			X			YES
OHIO			X			YES
OKLAHOMA			X			NO
OREGON				X		NO
PENNSYLVANIA			X			YES
RHODE ISLAND	X					YES
SOUTH CAROLINA			X			YES
SOUTH DAKOTA				X		YES
TENNESSEE			X			YES
TEXAS			X			NO
UTAH				X		YES
VERMONT	X					YES
VIRGIN ISLANDS		X				YES
VIRGINIA		X				YES
WASHINGTON		X				YES
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN			X			YES

The question about expected future economic conditions in the states elicited similar results to the previous question. Of the 50 respondents, three expected conditions to become much worse, and 16 somewhat worse. Twenty-four expected the situation to be the same, while only four expected it to become somewhat better. None expected the situation to become much better, and three indicated they were unsure about the future. Given the gloomy assessments given in response to the previous question, the fact that 86 percent of the respondents expected the situation to become no better next year is not encouraging.

TABLE TWO: FUTURE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, BY STATE

STATE	MUCH WORSE	SOMEWHAT WORSE	THE SAME	SOMEWHAT BETTER	MUCH BETTER	UNSURE
ALABAMA			X			
ALASKA						X
ARIZONA		X				
ARKANSAS			X			
CALIFORNIA		X				
COLORADO		X				
CONNECTICUT			X			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			X			
FLORIDA			X			
GEORGIA				X		
GUAM			X			
HAWAII				X		
IDAHO		X				
ILLINOIS		X				
INDIANA		X				
IOWA						X
KANSAS			X			
KENTUCKY			X			
LOUISIANA						X
MAINE			X			
MARYLAND		X				
MASSACHUSETTS		X				
MICHIGAN		X				
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI			X			
MISSOURI		X				
MONTANA			X			
NEBRASKA			X			
NEVADA				X		
NEW HAMPSHIRE		X				
NEW JERSEY		X				
NEW MEXICO			X			
NEW YORK (CUNY)	X					
NEW YORK (SUNY)		X				

STATE	MUCH WORSE	SOMEWHAT WORSE	THE SAME	SOMEWHAT BETTER	MUCH BETTER	UNSURE
NORTH CAROLINA				X		
NORTH DAKOTA		X				
OHIO			X			
OKLAHOMA			X			
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA			X			
RHODE ISLAND	X					
SOUTH CAROLINA			X			
SOUTH DAKOTA			X			
TENNESSEE		X				
TEXAS			X			
UTAH			X			
VERMONT			X			
VIRGIN ISLANDS			X			
VIRGINIA			X			
WASHINGTON		X				
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN			X			

In order to provide a glimpse of expected future conditions compared to the present, the answers to the question on present economic conditions were aggregated and cross-tabulated against the responses for the question about expected future conditions. What emerges is a prediction of spreading problems and stagnation. Overall, almost half (20 of 47) expected the situation to become worse. A similar proportion (23 out of 47) expected matters to remain the same. Therefore about 90 percent expect conditions to remain the same or become worse. Given that few had a positive assessment of the present economic conditions, this portends continuing problems. (It should be remembered that not all the problems of public higher education can be directly traced to the recession, decreasing state budget flexibility in the face of unfunded mandates is also a contributing factor.) Only a total of four respondents saw any improvement in the future, across all categories. Examination of the table demonstrates that the majority of respondents, regardless of their assessment of current economic conditions in their states, saw the future situation remaining the same or getting worse. A sizeable minority, and in some cases a majority, in each assessment category thought that the situation would worsen.

TABLE THREE: PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITION
BY EXPECTED FUTURE CONDITIONS

PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITION							
EXPECTED CONDITION		POOR	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	ABOVE AVERAGE	EXCELLENT	TOTAL
	MUCH WORSE	2	0	0	1	0	3
	SOMEWHAT WORSE	3	4	9	1	0	17
	THE SAME	3	4	11	3	1	23
	SOMEWHAT BETTER	0	1	1	1	1	4
	MUCH BETTER	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	8	10	21	6	2	47

Respondents were asked how their states' higher education budget changed between FY91 and FY92. (For most states, FY92 began on July 1, 1991.) The average change was an increase of 1.39%, which would not keep pace with inflation, if we assume inflation to be 3.1%. Of the 44 respondents who provided a specific answer, 18 had gotten an increase that would equal or exceed inflation. However, the remainder, 31, had gotten less than an inflation increase, and 14 of the 31 suffered a nominal reduction compared to the last fiscal year. (Edward Hines' Grapevine data indicated a slight reduction between fiscal years, due to the fact that his data are averaged from a different base. He sums all the dollar data for the states and examines the aggregate figures. His figures give more weight to budget size, which to a certain degree is a function of system or population size. Hines's data therefore are a good measure of the impact for the average student. Our data average the actions of all the states, and are a good measure of the average inputs.)

The largest budget increase between FY91 and FY92 was an increase of 17.50 percent in Nevada. The smallest increase was 0.60 percent in Illinois. The largest decrease was 18 percent in Connecticut, while the smallest was 0.11 percent in Ohio. Four states (Kansas, Louisiana, North Carolina, New Jersey and Florida) had no change.

TABLE FOUR: BUDGET CHANGE BETWEEN FY91 AND FY92, BY STATE

STATE	FY91 TO FY92 BUDGET CHANGE, IN PERCENTS
ALABAMA	-2.71%
ALASKA	2.30%
ARIZONA	1.60%
ARKANSAS	10.60%
CALIFORNIA	-11.00%
COLORADO	2.00%
CONNECTICUT	-18.00%

STATE	FY91 TO FY92 BUDGET CHANGE, IN PERCENTS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-4.40%
FLORIDA	0.0%
GEORGIA	-7.50%
GUAM	17.00%
HAWAII	5.00%
IDAHO	7.48%
ILLINOIS	0.60%
INDIANA	2.30%
IOWA	-6.00%
KANSAS	0.00%
KENTUCKY	12.70%
LOUISIANA	0.00%
MAINE	11.00%
MARYLAND	-10.00%
MASSACHUSETTS	-10.00%
MICHIGAN	3.00%
MINNESOTA	NR
MISSISSIPPI	2.00%
MISSOURI	-3.60%
MONTANA	10.11%
NEBRASKA	8.00%
NEVADA	17.50%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.00%
NEW JERSEY	0.00%
NEW MEXICO	2.80%
NEW YORK (CUNY)	1.46%
NEW YORK (SUNY)	-3.70%
NORTH CAROLINA	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	2.60%
OHIO	-0.11%
OKLAHOMA	8.60%
OREGON	-12.00%
PENNSYLVANIA	-6.90%
RHODE ISLAND	3.80%
SOUTH CAROLINA	-1.00%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7.00%
TENNESSEE	13.00%
TEXAS	NR
UTAH	7.00%

STATE	FY91 TO FY92 BUDGET CHANGE, IN PERCENTS
VERMONT	-7.40%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1.90%
VIRGINIA	-17.0%
WASHINGTON	5.70%
WEST VIRGINIA	NR
WISCONSIN	3.00%

Respondents were asked if their FY92 budgets had suffered cuts yet, and 20 (including **two systems in New York state**) of the 50 respondents said yes. Therefore cuts have been made in **nineteen states**. (Readers should keep in mind that the fiscal year is only about half over in most states.) The average cut that had been made was 4.16%. The respondents were also asked how the cuts endured by higher education in their states compared to overall budget cuts. Of the **nineteen** who responded to this follow-up question, **seven** indicated that the cuts were **higher** than the general cuts, while **three** said they were **lower**, and **nine** indicated the cuts were the **same**. The respondents were also asked whether they anticipated more or new cuts in the future. Of the 50 respondents, 14 indicated they expected further cuts, while 30 said they did not, and six said they were unsure.

TABLE FIVE: HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET CUTS MADE IN FY92
WITH COMPARISON TO OVERALL STATE CUTS
AND INDICATION OF ANTICIPATED CUTS, BY STATE

STATE	CUTS MADE	PERCENTAGE CUT, IF CUTS MADE	COMPARISON TO OVERALL STATE CUTS	MORE OR NEW CUTS ANTICIPATED?
ALABAMA	YES	6.0%	HIGHER	UNSURE
ALASKA	NO			NO
ARIZONA	NO			YES
ARKANSAS	NO			NO
CALIFORNIA	NO			NO
COLORADO	YES	3.0%	SAME	UNSURE
CONNECTICUT	YES	NR	HIGHER	YES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NO			NO
FLORIDA	YES	5.3%	SAME	YES
GEORGIA	YES	7.5%	HIGHER	YES
GUAM	NO			NO
HAWAII	NO			NO
IDAHO	YES	3.0%	SAME	NO
ILLINOIS	NO			YES
INDIANA	NO			NO
IOWA	NO			UNSURE
KANSAS	YES	1.0%	SAME	NO
KENTUCKY	YES	5.0%	HIGHER	NO

STATE	CUTS MADE	PERCENTAGE CUT, IF CUTS MADE	COMPARISON TO OVERALL STATE CUTS	MORE OR NEW CUTS ANTICIPATED?
LOUISIANA	NO			NO
MAINE	YES	7.66%	HIGHER	UNSURE
MARYLAND	YES	4.0%	HIGHER	YES
MASSACHUSETTS	NO			NO
MICHIGAN	NO			YES
MINNESOTA	NR			
MISSISSIPPI	YES	2.0%	HIGHER	NO
MISSOURI	YES	8.0%	LOWER	YES
MONTANA	YES	5.2%	LOWER	NO
NEBRASKA	NO			NO
NEVADA	YES	1.0%	SAME	UNSURE
NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES	3.5%	SAME	NO
NEW JERSEY	NO			NO
NEW MEXICO	NO			NO
NEW YORK (CUNY)	YES	3.0%	SAME	NO
NEW YORK (SUNY)	YES	3.0%	SAME	NO
NORTH CAROLINA	NO			NO
NORTH DAKOTA	NO			NO
OHIO	NO			YES
OKLAHOMA	NO			NO
OREGON	NO			NO
PENNSYLVANIA	NO			NO
RHODE ISLAND	NO			YES
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES	3.0%	SAME	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA	NO			NO
TENNESSEE	NO			UNSURE
TEXAS	NO			YES
UTAH	NO			NO
VERMONT	NO			YES
VIRGIN ISLANDS	NO			YES
VIRGINIA	YES	3%	LOWER	NO
WASHINGTON	NO			YES
WEST VIRGINIA	NR			
WISCONSIN	YES	5.0%	NR	NO

The table below indicates the breakdown of responses regarding cuts being made and those regarding anticipation of further cuts. It shows that of the 20 **respondents** who had already endured a mid-year cut for FY92, five anticipated further cuts. Eleven did not expect further cuts, while four were not sure. Therefore, most of the respondents who have endured a mid-year do not fear further cuts. Of the 30 who had not suffered a cut yet, 19 indicated that they did not expect one to occur, while nine expected a cut to occur, and two were unsure. About 40 percent of the respondents have suffered through at least one cut, and about a quarter of all the respondents expect some cuts to occur in the future. An unlucky 14 respondents are in the unenviable position of having received an FY92 budget that did not cover inflation, **and** having suffered a mid-year cut. **The most disturbing statistic that one can derive from this data is that 19 states have already**

suffered a mid-year higher education budget cut, and another nine which have not expect to do so in the future, making for a total of 28 states that may face higher education cuts in FY92.

The budget cuts did not occur in lieu of other budget problems, but in combination with them, as might be suspected. In those states that suffered mid-year budget cuts, the average change between the FY91 budget and the FY92 budget was an increase of 0.11 percent, while it was an increase of 2.28 percent in those states that did not have such cuts. The net change between fiscal years was a **decrease** of 2.54 percent in those states where mid-year budget cuts occurred, while it was an **increase** of 2.97 percent in those states where they did not happen. (Detailed discussion of the net budget change outcomes occurs below in relation to Table Seven.)

TABLE SIX: ANTICIPATED CUTS BY MID-YEAR CUTS

	CUTS ANTICIPATED FOR REMAINDER OF FY92				
MID-YEAR CUTS MADE		YES	NO	UNSURE	TOTAL
	YES	5	11	4	20
	NO	9	19	2	30
	TOTAL	14	30	6	50

The table below shows the average **net** higher education budget change between FY91 and FY92. (It is the result of subtracting any mid-year rescissions, or in some cases, adding any returns, to the higher education budget change reported for the beginning of the fiscal year.) The average net higher education budget change between FY91 and FY92 was 0.69%, hardly enough to cover inflation. The highest net increase was 30 percent in Guam, while the lowest was 0.60 percent in Illinois. The biggest net decrease was 21 percent in Virginia, while the smallest was 0.11 percent in Ohio. (It should be noted that the inflation level referred to is based on the Consumer Price Index, or CPI, but higher education costs are usually measured by the Higher Education Price Index, or HEPI, which averages somewhat higher.) Dissatisfaction with the budget outcomes was widespread, with 43 out of 50 respondents indicating that the amount received was not acceptable.

TABLE SEVEN: NET BUDGET CHANGE BETWEEN FY91 AND FY92, BY STATE

STATE	NET FY91 TO FY92 BUDGET CHANGE, IN PERCENTS	CHANGE ACCEPTABLE?
ALABAMA	-8.6%	NO
ALASKA	2.30%	NO
ARIZONA	1.60%	NO
ARKANSAS	10.60%	YES
CALIFORNIA	-2.0%	NO
COLORADO	3.00%	NO

STATE	NET FY91 TO FY92 BUDGET CHANGE, IN PERCENTS	CHANGE ACCEPTABLE?
CONNECTICUT	NR	NO
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-4.40%	NO
FLORIDA	-5.30%	NO
GEORGIA	3.00%	NO
GUAM	30.00%	YES
HAWAII	6.00%	YES
IDAHO	8.41%	NO
ILLINOIS	0.60%	NO
INDIANA	2.80%	YES
IOWA	-6.00%	NO
KANSAS	-2.00%	NO
KENTUCKY	2.00%	NO
LOUISIANA	3.60%	NO
MAINE	-7.00%	NO
MARYLAND	-14.00%	NO
MASSACHUSETTS	-16.20%	NO
MICHIGAN	NR	NO
MINNESOTA	NR	
MISSISSIPPI	-3.16%	NO
MISSOURI	-6.30%	NO
MONTANA	4.60%	NO
NEBRASKA	4.00%	NO
NEVADA	4.00%	YES
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.00%	NO
NEW JERSEY	0.0%	NO
NEW MEXICO	4.50%	NO
NEW YORK (CUNY)	4.65%	NO
NEW YORK (SUNY)	-5.80%	NO
NORTH CAROLINA	0.00%	NO
NORTH DAKOTA	2.60%	YES
OHIO	-0.11%	NO
OKLAHOMA	8.50%	NO
OREGON	4.50%	NO

STATE	NET FY91 TO FY92 BUDGET CHANGE, IN PERCENTS	CHANGE ACCEPTABLE?
PENNSYLVANIA	6.90%	NO
RHODE ISLAND	3.80%	NO
SOUTH CAROLINA	-7.00%	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA	3.13%	YES
TENNESSEE	13.00%	NO
TEXAS	NR	NO
UTAH	7.00%	NO
VERMONT	-7.40%	NO
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0.80%	NO
VIRGINIA	-21.00%	NO
WASHINGTON	NR	NO
WEST VIRGINIA	NR	
WISCONSIN	2.30%	NO

Respondents were asked to choose from a list of cuts that had been made in response to budget cuts or budget austerity. The table below list the cuts made and indicates the states where they have occurred. (States are marked with a "Y" if such a cut has happened, and an "A" if one is anticipated.) Of the cuts related to personnel actions, the most common was to leave positions unfilled, 36 respondents indicated their systems resorted to this, and one anticipated doing so. The next most common device was to cut course selections, a tactic chosen in 21 systems, while three anticipate doing so. (This will certainly impede students' ability to finish their degrees on time.) Eighteen systems cut staff, and three expect to do so. Eleven have cut full-time faculty, and three expect to do so. A few more systems, nineteen, were willing to cut part-time faculty, and three anticipate taking this step. Only three systems have cut pay, while one anticipates this step occurring. Employees have been furloughed in three systems, and may be in one more. (Readers should not that the categories were not mutually exclusive, and should examine the entire table to determine which tactics were followed in which states.)

TABLE EIGHT: PERSONNEL CUTBACKS MADE, BY STATE

STATE	STAFF	FULL-TIME FACULTY	PART-TIME FACULTY	PAY	FURLOUGHS	UNFILLED SLOTS	CUT COURSES
ALABAMA						Y	Y
ALASKA			Y			Y	Y
ARIZONA		A	Y			Y	Y
ARKANSAS							
CALIFORNIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO			Y			Y	
CONNECTICUT	Y					Y	Y
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	A		Y			Y	A
FLORIDA						Y	Y
GEORGIA						Y	
GUAM							
HAWAII							
IDAHO						Y	
ILLINOIS							
INDIANA							
IOWA	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y
KANSAS	Y	Y	Y				Y
KENTUCKY		A	A			Y	
LOUISIANA			Y				A
MAINE	Y		Y			Y	Y
MARYLAND	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y

STATE	STAFF	FULL-TIME FACULTY	PART-TIME FACULTY	PAY	FURLOUGHS	UNFILLED SLOTS	CUT COURSES
MASSACHUSETTS	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
MICHIGAN			Y	Y		Y	Y
MINNESOTA							
MISSISSIPPI	Y	Y				Y	Y
MISSOURI	Y		A	A	A	Y	Y
MONTANA			Y			Y	Y
NEBRASKA			Y			Y	Y
NEVADA							
NEW HAMPSHIRE						Y	
NEW JERSEY	Y					Y	Y
NEW MEXICO	Y	Y				Y	
NEW YORK (CUNY)	Y	Y				Y	
NEW YORK (SUNY)	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA	Y	Y				Y	
NORTH DAKOTA							
OHIO	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
OKLAHOMA							
OREGON	Y	Y	Y			Y	
PENNSYLVANIA						Y	
RHODE ISLAND	Y		Y	Y		Y	
SOUTH CAROLINA						Y	
SOUTH DAKOTA							
TENNESSEE	Y					Y	
TEXAS			Y			Y	Y
UTAH							
VERMONT						Y	
VIRGIN ISLANDS						Y	
VIRGINIA	A					Y	Y
WASHINGTON	A	A	A			A	A
WEST VIRGINIA							
WISCONSIN						Y	

In the non-personnel cuts area, 37 systems have cut equipment purchases, while 27 have cut library acquisitions. Thirty-two systems have cut travel, and an equal number have cut maintenance. (One anticipates maintenance cutbacks in the future.) Thirty systems have cut supply purchases. Many state colleges already have a maintenance backlog, so maintenance cuts may cost more money in the long run. Maintenance cuts are what Michael Mullen of the State Council of Higher Education in Virginia has referred to as "stealth damage"; their real cost is not immediately apparent. Cuts in library acquisitions will not be immediately apparent either, but their actual impact will become apparent to faculty and students over time.

TABLE NINE: NON-PERSONNEL CUTBACKS MADE BY STATES

STATE	EQUIPMENT	LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS	TRAVEL	MAINTENANCE	SUPPLIES
ALABAMA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA			Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					
CALIFORNIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT		Y		Y	Y
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Y		Y		
FLORIDA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA	Y		Y	Y	Y
GUAM					
HAWAII					
IDAHO	Y	Y	Y		Y
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA					
IOWA	Y	Y		Y	
KANSAS	Y		Y	Y	
KENTUCKY	Y		Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA	Y		Y	Y	Y
MAINE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MICHIGAN	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI	Y				Y
MISSOURI	Y		Y	Y	Y
MONTANA	Y	Y		Y	
NEBRASKA	Y		Y	Y	
NEVADA					
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Y	Y		Y	Y
NEW JERSEY	Y	Y	Y		Y
NEW MEXICO	Y		Y		

STATE	EQUIPMENT	LIBRARY ACQUISITIONS	TRAVEL	MAINTENANCE	SUPPLIES
NEW YORK (CUNY)	Y	Y		Y	
NEW YORK (SUNY)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA	Y		Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA					
OHIO	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA					
OREGON	Y		Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA					
TENNESSEE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS		Y.			
UTAH					
VERMONT	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGIN ISLANDS	Y		Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON	Y	Y	Y	A	Y
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN	Y	Y			

Because of the tuition increases that occurred last year, in part due to the budget cuts, a question was asked about changes in state student aid funding, to see what steps the states were taking to see that the neediest students would not be hurt by the budget cuts. The average increase in state student aid funding was 5.36%, not enough to cover the average tuition and fees increase of 13.6%. It should be noted that the student aid percentage comes from a smaller dollar base than the tuition percentage. (Readers desiring further details on tuition and fees at public four-year institutions should consult "Student Charges At Public Institutions, Annual Survey 1991-92" by Laura Stapleton and Meredith Ludwig of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, in cooperation with Robert Aaron of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.) One respondent pointed out that the increase in aid in his state was not enough because the need was greater, and this would be especially true in light of the impact of the recession on many students and their families. Fifteen states did not increase funding of state student aid, while four actually cut it. (These four were Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts and New York (SUNY).) (It should be kept in mind that state aid is not the only financial aid resource available to students, although it is an important one.)

TABLE TEN: STATE STUDENT AID CHANGE, BY STATE

STATE	STUDENT AID CHANGE, IN PERCENTAGES
ALABAMA	4.0%

STATE	STUDENT AID CHANGE, IN PERCENTAGES
ALASKA	0.0%
ARIZONA	36.60%
ARKANSAS	NR
CALIFORNIA	20.00%
COLORADO	0.00%
CONNECTICUT	27.00%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0.00%
FLORIDA	NR
GEORGIA	0.00%
GUAM	0.00%
HAWAII	NR
IDAHO	0.00%
ILLINOIS	4.10%
INDIANA	7.70%
IOWA	-3.00%
KANSAS	-1.00%
KENTUCKY	5.00%
LOUISIANA	0.00%
MAINE	13.00%
MARYLAND	0.00%
MASSACHUSETTS	-40.00%
MICHIGAN	2.70%
MINNESOTA	NR
MISSISSIPPI	3.25%
MISSOURI	5.30%
MONTANA	0.00%
NEBRASKA	0.00%
NEVADA	93.00%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NR
NEW JERSEY	9.00%
NEW MEXICO	11.50%
NEW YORK (CUNY)	0.00%
NEW YORK (SUNY)	-9.79%

STATE	STUDENT AID CHANGE, IN PERCENTAGES
NORTH CAROLINA	1.00%
NORTH DAKOTA	0.0%
OHIO	NR
OKLAHOMA	8.00%
OREGON	20.00%
PENNSYLVANIA	10.30%
RHODE ISLAND	0.00%
SOUTH CAROLINA	0.00%
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.00%
TENNESSEE	0.0%
TEXAS	0.00%
UTAH	4.50%
VERMONT	4.30%
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0.00%
VIRGINIA	5.0%
WASHINGTON	0.00%
WEST VIRGINIA	NR
WISCONSIN	5.00%

Respondents were asked to evaluate how they thought the higher education budget situation would be in FY93, and the answers are tabulated below. Of the 49 who responded to this question, four thought it would be much worse, 20 thought it would be somewhat worse and 16 thought it would be the same. Five thought it would be somewhat better, none thought it would be much better, and four were unsure. Given the poor evaluations of the present budget situation, this is a harbinger of trouble to come.

TABLE ELEVEN: EXPECTED FY93 HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET SITUATION, BY STATE

STATE	MUCH WORSE	SOMEWHAT WORSE	THE SAME	SOMEWHAT BETTER	MUCH BETTER	UNSURE
ALABAMA		X				
ALASKA			X			
ARIZONA		X				
ARKANSAS		X				
CALIFORNIA		X				

STATE	MUCH WORSE	SOMEWHAT WORSE	THE SAME	SOMEWHAT BETTER	MUCH BETTER	UNSURE
COLORADO		X				
CONNECTICUT			X			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				X		
FLORIDA			X			
GEORGIA				X		
GUAM			X			
HAWAII			X			
IDAHO		X				
ILLINOIS	X					
INDIANA		X				
IOWA						X
KANSAS		X				
KENTUCKY		X				
LOUISIANA						X
MAINE		X				
MARYLAND		X				
MASSACHUSETTS			X			
MICHIGAN		X				
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI			X			
MISSOURI		X				
MONTANA			X			
NEBRASKA			X			
NEVADA				X		
NEW HAMPSHIRE		X				
NEW JERSEY	X					
NEW MEXICO			X			
NEW YORK (CUNY)		X				
NEW YORK (SUNY)		X				
NORTH CAROLINA				X		
NORTH DAKOTA		X				
OHIO			X			
OKLAHOMA		X				
OREGON	X					
PENNSYLVANIA			X			
RHODE ISLAND	X					
SOUTH CAROLINA		X				
SOUTH DAKOTA		X				
TENNESSEE						X
TEXAS						X
UTAH				X		
VERMONT			X			
VIRGIN ISLANDS			X			
VIRGINIA			X			
WASHINGTON						NR

STATE	MUCH WORSE	SOMEWHAT WORSE	THE SAME	SOMEWHAT BETTER	MUCH BETTER	UNSURE
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN			X			

Respondents were asked if a tax increase had been enacted in their states during the 1991 legislative session. The majority, 30, indicated that it had not, while 20 indicated that it had. They were also asked what would likely be the major budget balancer in the next year, being given a choice between budget cuts and tax increases. The majority, 22, indicated that budget cuts would be the major balancer, followed by 19 who were unsure. One thought that a tax increase would be the major balancer, and two respondents picked both answers. This is clearly indicative of respondents' perception of anti-tax sentiment among the citizens, and more budget problems to come for state colleges and universities. Readers should remember that 1991 saw the enactment of record-setting tax increases in the states, which would likely decrease citizens' tolerance for more tax increases.

TABLE TWELVE: ENACTMENT OF A TAX INCREASE IN 1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION, BY STATE

STATE	TAX INCREASE OCCURRENCE
ALABAMA	NO
ALASKA	NO
ARIZONA	NO
ARKANSAS	YES
CALIFORNIA	YES
COLORADO	NO
CONNECTICUT	YES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	YES
FLORIDA	NO
GEORGIA	NO
GUAM	NO
HAWAII	NO
IDAHO	NO
ILLINOIS	NO
INDIANA	NO
IOWA	NO
KANSAS	NO
KENTUCKY	YES
LOUISIANA	NO

STATE	TAX INCREASE OCCURRENCE
MAINE	YES
MARYLAND	YES
MASSACHUSETTS	NO
MICHIGAN	NO
MINNESOTA	NR
MISSISSIPPI	NO
MISSOURI	NO
MONTANA	NO
NEBRASKA	NO
NEVADA	YES
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NO
NEW JERSEY	YES
NEW MEXICO	YES
NEW YORK (CUNY)	YES
NEW YORK (SUNY)	YES
NORTH CAROLINA	YES
NORTH DAKOTA	YES
OHIO	NO
OKLAHOMA	NO
OREGON	YES
PENNSYLVANIA	YES
RHODE ISLAND	YES
SOUTH CAROLINA	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA	NO
TENNESSEE	NO
TEXAS	YES
UTAH	NO
VERMONT	YES
VIRGIN ISLANDS	NO
VIRGINIA	NO
WASHINGTON	YES
WEST VIRGINIA	NR
WISCONSIN	NO

TABLE THIRTEEN: EXPECTED MAJOR BUDGET BALANCER FOR NEXT YEAR, BY STATE

STATE	TAX INCREASE	BUDGET CUTS	BOTH	UNSURE
ALABAMA				X
ALASKA				X
ARIZONA		X		
ARKANSAS		X		
CALIFO[illegible]				X
COLORADO		X		
CONNECTICUT		X		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				X
FLORIDA				X
GEORGIA	X			
GUAM				N/R
HAWAII				N/R
IDAHO		X		
ILLINOIS		X		
INDIANA				X
IOWA				X
KANSAS		X		
KENTUCKY		X		
LOUISIANA				X
MAINE		X		
MARYLAND				X
MASSACHUSETTS		X		
MICHIGAN		X		
MINNESOTA				
MISSISSIPPI				X
MISSOURI				X
MONTANA		X		
NEBRASKA				X
NEVADA				X
NEW HAMPSHIRE		X		
NEW JERSEY		X		
NEW MEXICO				N/R
NEW YORK (CUNY)			X	
NEW YORK (SUNY)				X
NORTH CAROLINA				X
NORTH DAKOTA				X
OHIO		X		
OKLAHOMA				N/R
OREGON		X		
PENNSYLVANIA		X		
RHODE ISLAND		X		
SOUTH CAROLINA		X		
SOUTH DAKOTA				N/R

STATE	TAX INCREASE	BUDGET CUTS	BOTH	UNSURE
TENNESSEE				X
TEXAS				X
UTAH				N/R
VERMONT		X		
VIRGIN ISLANDS			X	
VIRGINIA		X		
WASHINGTON				X
WEST VIRGINIA				N/R
WISCONSIN		X		

State budgets have been constrained in recent years by increasing mandated expenditures for Medicaid, corrections, elementary and secondary education, and other categories. Higher education has not been the beneficiary of court or Federal mandates, and has suffered accordingly relative to other categories. Respondents were asked whether or not Medicaid, corrections or other spending categories were having a negative impact on the higher education budget. Thirty-two indicated that they had, while 12 said no, and one respondent was unsure. This is evidence that concerns about mandates impinging on states' discretionary spending are not unfounded. (See table below.)

TABLE FOURTEEN: NEGATIVE BUDGET IMPACT
FROM WELFARE AND CORRECTIONS,
BY STATE

STATE	NEGATIVE IMPACT
ALABAMA	NO
ALASKA	NO
ARIZONA	YES
ARKANSAS	YES
CALIFORNIA	YES
COLORADO	YES
CONNECTICUT	YES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	YES
FLORIDA	YES
GEORGIA	YES
GUAM	NO
HAWAII	NO

STATE	NEGATIVE IMPACT
IDAHO	N/R
ILLINOIS	YES
INDIANA	YES
IOWA	YES
KANSAS	NO
KENTUCKY	YES
LOUISIANA	NO
MAINE	UNSURE
MARYLAND	YES
MASSACHUSETTS	YES
MICHIGAN	NO
MINNESOTA	N/R
MISSISSIPPI	YES
MISSOURI	YES
MONTANA	NO
NEBRASKA	YES
NEVADA	NO
NEW HAMPSHIRE	NO
NEW JERSEY	YES
NEW MEXICO	N/R
NEW YORK (CUNY)	YES
NEW YORK (SUNY)	YES
NORTH CAROLINA	NO
NORTH DAKOTA	NO
OHIO	YES
OKLAHOMA	N/R
OREGON	YES
PENNSYLVANIA	YES
RHODE ISLAND	YES
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES
SOUTH DAKOTA	N/R
TENNESSEE	YES
TEXAS	YES
UTAH	YES
VERMONT	YES
VIRGIN ISLANDS	N/R

STATE	NEGATIVE IMPACT
VIRGINIA	YES
WASHINGTON	YES
WEST VIRGINIA	N/R
WISCONSIN	YES

Recent turmoil in state higher education funding has generated some discussion about ways of stabilizing the higher education budget. Respondents were asked whether there has been any discussion in their states regarding future stabilization of higher education appropriations. Thirty-nine (39) indicated there had been, while 11 indicated there had not. It is possible that some of these dialogues have been ongoing for some time, and are not related specifically to the present budget crisis. It is interesting to note in this light that of the states where the net budget change for FY92 was less than the 3.1 percent inflation level, 27 of 32 had engaged in discussion about funding stabilization, while of the 18 that had increases greater than or equal to 3.1 percent, 12 had such discussions and 6 had not. While such discussions have become commonplace, they are more likely to occur where funding has not kept pace with inflation. A similar relationship holds with the mid-year budget cuts variable, with the clear majority of respondents indicating that such discussion had occurred regardless of whether they had suffered a cut, but a larger majority is engaged in such discussions among those who had suffered cuts.

TABLE FIFTEEN: DISCUSSION OF FUNDING STABILIZATION, BY STATE

STATE	FUNDING STABILIZATION DISCUSSION
ALABAMA	YES
ALASKA	YES
ARIZONA	YES
ARKANSAS	NO
CALIFORNIA	YES
COLORADO	NO
CONNECTICUT	YES
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NO
FLORIDA	YES
GEORGIA	YES
GUAM	NO
HAWAII	NO
IDAHO	YES

STATE	FUNDING STABILIZATION DISCUSSION
ILLINOIS	NO
INDIANA	YES
IOWA	YES
KANSAS	YES
KENTUCKY	YES
LOUISIANA	YES
MAINE	YES
MARYLAND	YES
MASSACHUSETTS	YES
MICHIGAN	YES
MINNESOTA	N/R
MISSISSIPPI	YES
MISSOURI	YES
MONTANA	YES
NEBRASKA	YES
NEVADA	NO
NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES
NEW JERSEY	NO
NEW MEXICO	YES
NEW YORK (CUNY)	NO
NEW YORK (SUNY)	YES
NORTH CAROLINA	NO
NORTH DAKOTA	NO
OHIO	YES
OKLAHOMA	NO
OREGON	YES
PENNSYLVANIA	YES
RHODE ISLAND	YES
SOUTH CAROLINA	YES
SOUTH DAKOTA	YES
TENNESSEE	YES
TEXAS	YES
UTAH	NO
VERMONT	YES
VIRGIN ISLANDS	YES

STATE	FUNDING STABILIZATION DISCUSSION
VIRGINIA	YES
WASHINGTON	YES
WEST VIRGINIA	N/R
WISCONSIN	YES

Given that colleges have been forced to cut back on course selections to cover funding shortfalls, there would be some interest in faculty productivity studies. Respondents were asked if faculty productivity or administrative cost studies had been done at AASCU institutions in their states. Seventeen indicated that they had been, while 33 said they had not. It is interesting to note that among the 30 states that had suffered no midyear cuts, such studies had been done in only about one-quarter of them. In the 20 states where such a cut had occurred, faculty productivity or administrative cost studies had been done in almost half of them. Such a relationship did not exist between the net budget change and the occurrence of faculty productivity studies, with well over half of the respondents having no such studies regardless of whether they received a budget increase under 3.1 percent or not.

TABLE SIXTEEN: FACULTY PRODUCTIVITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE COST STUDIES DONE, BY STATE

STATE	STUDIES DONE
ALABAMA	NO
ALASKA	NO
ARIZONA	NO
ARKANSAS	NO
CALIFORNIA	YES
COLORADO	YES
CONNECTICUT	NO
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	YES
FLORIDA	YES
GEORGIA	YES
GUAM	NO
HAWAII	YES
IDAHO	NO

STATE	STUDIES DONE
ILLINOIS	NO
INDIANA	NO
IOWA	NO
KANSAS	YES
KENTUCKY	NO
LOUISIANA	NO
MAINE	NO
MARYLAND	NO
MASSACHUSETTS	NO
MICHIGAN	NO
MINNESOTA	N/R
MISSISSIPPI	YES
MISSOURI	NO
MONTANA	YES
NEBRASKA	NO
NEVADA	NO
NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES
NEW JERSEY	NO
NEW MEXICO	NO
NEW YORK (CUNY)	YES
NEW YORK (SUNY)	YES
NORTH CAROLINA	YES
NORTH DAKOTA	NO
OHIO	NO
OKLAHOMA	NO
OREGON	YES
PENNSYLVANIA	YES
RHODE ISLAND	YES
SOUTH CAROLINA	NO
SOUTH DAKOTA	NO
TENNESSEE	YES
TEXAS	NO
UTAH	NO
VERMONT	NO
VIRGIN ISLANDS	NO

STATE	STUDIES DONE
VIRGINIA	NO
WASHINGTON	NO
WEST VIRGINIA	N/R
WISCONSIN	NO

THE IMPACT OF CUTS ON TUITION

In the Report of the States, 1991 Annual Budget and Fiscal Survey (Update), released by the Center in June, 1991, the author reported that, based on preliminary estimates of Fall 1991 tuition, the average state would increase tuition by **10.1%**. However, it was found that in those responding states where mid-year higher education budget cuts had been made, the average increase was **12.9%**, and in those where no such cuts had occurred, the increase was only **5.6%**. The author concluded that the state colleges that had suffered budget cuts were increasing tuition more than normal to alleviate the damage caused by the cuts, verifying what had already been learned anecdotally, and providing some estimate of the magnitude of the impact. (It should be noted that the tuition increases only covered part of the shortfall.)

Data on actual tuition increases are now available (the source is the aforementioned Student Charges report), and were used to see if the relationship between cuts and tuition increases held up. The states where mid-year cuts had been made averaged a **14.39%** unweighted tuition increase, and those that had not suffered such a cut averaged **6.98%**. (The unweighted average describes the behavior of the typical state, but not the cost to the typical student, since the number of students in public colleges varies widely between states.)

The above relationship might be spurious, due to the fact that a state's willingness to cut higher education budgets during periods of fiscal constraint could correlate closely with its willingness to raise tuition more than the average increase in any year. This possibility was examined by calculating the average state tuition increase from FY87 through FY90 separately for those states that had, and did not have, mid-year higher education cuts. The former group averaged **6.81%**, while the latter averaged **6.83%**. The two groups did not vary greatly in their average tuition increases before the budget cuts of FY91, so it is doubtful that a spurious relationship was described.

REGIONAL OUTCOMES

In order to facilitate understanding of the regional economic and fiscal patterns that have an impact on public colleges, the data were grouped by regions. The **New England** states are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The **Middle Atlantic**

states are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia. The **South East** consists of West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. The **South Central** region is Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas. (The **South East** and **South Central** regions as here defined would together constitute the **South East** region as defined in reports issued by the National Conference of State Legislatures.) Texas, Oklahoma , New Mexico and Arizona constitute the **South West**. Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are the **Great Lakes** states. The **Plains** states are North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. The **Rocky Mountain** states are Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. The **Far West** consists of Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Alaska and Hawaii. Guam and the Virgin Islands were placed in the **Territories** category, but were not given detailed analysis because they do not constitute a meaningful region.

The data below show economic conditions by region. All of the **New England** states reported poor economic conditions, demonstrating the impact of the recession on **New England**. The **Middle Atlantic** states were divided, with three reporting average economic conditions, while one was poor, and one was below average. (New York (CUNY) and New York (SUNY) are both counted as one state. They represent different systems in one state.) Three of the **South East** states reported average conditions, and two saw them as below average. Three of the **South Central** states reported somewhat average conditions, one reporting below average conditions, and one poor. Four of the **Great Lakes** states reported average conditions, while only one reported them below average. Conditions were somewhat mixed in the **Plains** states, with three reporting average conditions, two below average, and one above average. In the **Rocky Mountain** states, there was little evidence of a recession, with two states reporting average economic conditions, and two above average. In the **Far West** states, one reported excellent conditions, three above average, one below average, and one poor. The **South West** was in good shape, with three states reporting average conditions, and one reporting above average conditions.

TABLE SEVENTEEN: STATE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS BY REGION

REGION AND STATES			
New England			
Connecticut	Poor	N.Hampshire	Poor
Maine	Poor	Rhode Island	Poor
Massachusetts	Poor	Vermont	Poor
Middle Atlantic			
District of Columbia	Average	New York (CUNY)	Poor
Maryland	Below Average	New York (SUNY)	Below Average
New Jersey	Average	Pennsylvania	Average
South East			
Florida	Average	South Carolina	Average
Georgia	Below Average	Virginia	Below Average
North Carolina	Average		
South Central			
Alabama	Below Average	Louisiana	Poor
Arkansas	Average	Mississippi	Average
Kentucky	Average	Tennessee	Average

Great Lakes			
Illinois	Below Average	Ohio	Average
Indiana	Average	Wisconsin	Average
Michigan	Average		
Plains			
Iowa	Average	Nebraska	Below Average
Kansas	Below Average	North Dakota	Average
Missouri	Average	South Dakota	Above Average
Rocky Mountain			
Colorado	Average	Montana	Average
Idaho	Above Average	Utah	Above Average
Far West			
Alaska	Above Average	Nevada	Above Average
California	Poor	Oregon	Above Average
Hawaii	Excellent	Washington	Below Average
South West			
Arizona	Average	Oklahoma	Average
New Mexico	Above Average	Texas	Average
Territories			
Guam	Excellent	Virgin Islands	Below Average

The data below report the enacted budget changes experienced between FY91 and FY92 by respondents' states as the fiscal year began. The worst outcomes were reported in the **South East**, where the average change was a reduction of 5.10 percent. Next worse was **New England**, where the average change was a reduction of 4.72 percent. The **Middle Atlantic** states averaged a reduction of 1.62 percent. Only three regions averaged a change that would cover inflation, if it is assumed to be 3.1 percent. These were the **South Central** states, with an increase of 5.93 percent, the **Rocky Mountain** states, with an increase of 6.65 percent, and the **South West** with an increase of 4.33 percent. In **New England**, three of six states reporting suffered an actual reduction compared to FY91. In the **Middle Atlantic** states, which are also hurting economically, half of the six systems reporting (two reported from New York) indicated they had suffered a reduction. In the **South East**, three of five respondents had taken a reduction in FY92 compared to FY91, and two had gotten no increase. It was a little better in the **South Central** states, with only one of six suffering a loss between the two fiscal years. In the **Great Lakes** region, only one of five respondents suffered a reduction. In the **Plains** states, two of five respondents had a negative outcome, and one had no increase. None of the **Rocky Mountain** states had a reduction in the FY92 budget compared to FY91. In the **Far West**, two of the six reporting states suffered such an outcome. (It should be noted that one, Oregon, is in good economic shape, but has suffered a "self-inflicted wound" due to a change in the state tax code. California is the other one, and it is suffering its own economic downturn.) In the **South West** none of the three states that provided data on their FY92 budget outcomes suffered a reduction. (Texas did not respond to that question.)

TABLE EIGHTEEN: FY92 BUDGET CHANGE BY REGION

REGION AND STATES			
New England			
Connecticut	-18.00%	N.Hampshire	4.00%
Maine	5.50%	Rhode Island	3.80%
Massachusetts	-10.00%	Vermont	-7.40%
AVERAGE	-4.72%		
Middle Atlantic			
District of Columbia	-4.40%	New York (CUNY)	1.46%
Maryland	-10.00%	New York (SUNY)	-3.70%
New Jersey	0.00%	Pennsylvania	6.90%
AVERAGE	-1.62%		
South East			
Florida	0.00%	South Carolina	-1.00%
Georgia	-7.50%	Virginia	-17.00%
North Carolina	0.00%		
AVERAGE	-5.10%		
South Central			
Alabama	-2.71%	Louisiana	0.00%
Arkansas	10.60%	Mississippi	2.00%
Kentucky	12.70%	Tennessee	13.00%
AVERAGE	5.93%		
Great Lakes			
Illinois	0.60%	Ohio	-0.11%
Indiana	2.30%	Wisconsin	3.00%
Michigan	3.00%		
AVERAGE	1.86%		
Plains			
Iowa	-6.00%	Nebraska	8.00%
Kansas	0.00%	North Dakota	2.60%
Missouri	-3.60%	South Dakota	7.00%
AVERAGE	5.93%		
Rocky Mountain			
Colorado	2.00%	Montana	10.11%
Idaho	7.48%	Utah	7.00%
AVERAGE	6.65%		
Far West			
Alaska	2.30%	Nevada	17.50%
California	-11.00%	Oregon	-6.50%
Hawaii	5.00%	Washington	5.70%
AVERAGE	3.42%		

South West			
Arizona	1.60%	Oklahoma	8.60%
New Mexico	2.80%	Texas	NR
AVERAGE	4.33%		
Territories			
Guam	17.00%	Virgin Islands	1.90%

The table below shows the cuts made in FY92 budgets after the fiscal year began, referred to as mid-year cuts or rescissions. Information is also provided regarding the percentage cut where a cut occurred, and whether or not further cuts are expected. The cuts ranged from a regional average high of 5.55 percent in **New England** to a low of one percent in the **Far West**.

Half of the **New England** states suffered mid-year cuts so far, averaging 5.55 percent. Three states expect more cuts, and two of them would be new cuts. In the **Middle Atlantic** region, three of the five systems reporting suffered cuts. (Two systems reported from New York state.) The average cut was not as bad as in **New England**, 3.33 percent. One state expected to suffer more cuts. In the **South East**, four of five states had suffered cuts, averaging 4.70 percent. Two state expected further cuts. In the **South Central** region, three of six states had taken mid-year cuts, averaging 4.33 percent, and two indicated they were unsure about future cuts. In the **Great Lakes** region, only one of the states suffered a cut, of 5 percent, but three expected future cuts. In the **Plains** states, two of six respondents reported cuts, averaging 4.5 percent, and only one expects further cuts. In the **Rocky Mountain** states, three of four states suffered cuts, averaging 3.73 percent, and no respondents expected future cuts. In the **Far West**, one of six states reported a mid-year cut, of one percent, and one expects future cuts. In the **South West** region, there were no cuts, although two respondents expected future cuts. It should be noted that of the 28 states that have experienced or are expecting a mid-year cut, 19 of them are east of the Mississippi.

TABLE NINETEEN: MID-YEAR CUTS MADE BY REGION

REGION	STATE	MID-YEAR CUTS MADE	PERCENTAGE CUT	FURTHER CUTS EXPECTED
NEW ENGLAND	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		5.55%	
	CONNECTICUT	YES	NR	YES
	MAINE	YES	7.6%	UNSURE
	MASSACHUSETTS	NO		NO
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	YES	3.5%	NO
	RHODE ISLAND	NO		YES
	VERMONT	NO		YES

REGION	STATE	MID-YEAR CUTS MADE	PERCENTAGE CUT	FURTHER CUTS EXPECTED
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		3.33%	
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	NO		NO
	MARYLAND	YES	4.0%	YES
	NEW JERSEY	NO		NO
	NEW YORK (CUNY)	YES	3.0%	NO
	NEW YORK (SUNY)	YES	3.0%	NO
	PENNSYLVANIA	NO		NO
SOUTH EAST	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		4.70%	
	FLORIDA	YES	5.3%	YES
	GEORGIA	YES	7.5%	YES
	NORTH CAROLINA	NO		NO
	SOUTH CAROLINA	YES	3.0%	NO
	VIRGINIA	YES	3.0%	NO
SOUTH CENTRAL	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		4.33%	
	ALABAMA	YES	6.0%	UNSURE
	ARKANSAS	NO		NO
	KENTUCKY	YES	5.0%	NO
	LOUISIANA	NO		NO
	MISSISSIPPI	YES	2.0%	NO
	TENNESSEE	NO		UNSURE
GREAT LAKES	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		5.0%	
	ILLINOIS	NO		YES
	INDIANA	NO		NO
	MICHIGAN	NO		YES
	OHIO	NO		YES
	WISCONSIN	YES	5.00%	NO
PLAINS	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		4.50%	
	IOWA	NO		UNSURE

REGION	STATE	MID-YEAR CUTS MADE	PERCENTAGE CUT	FURTHER CUTS EXPECTED
	KANSAS	YES	1.0%	NO
	MISSOURI	YES	8.0%	YES
	NEBRASKA	NO		NO
	NORTH DAKOTA	NO		NO
	SOUTH DAKOTA	NO		NO
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		3.73%	
	COLORADO	YES	3.0%	UNSURE
	IDAHO	YES	3.0%	NO
	MONTANA	YES	5.2%	NO
	UTAH	NO		NO
FAR WEST	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK		1.0%	
	ALASKA	NO		NO
	CALIFORNIA	NO		NO
	HAWAII	NO		NO
	NEVADA	YES	1.0%	UNSURE
	OREGON	NO		NO
	WASHINGTON	NO		YES
SOUTH WEST	AVERAGE REGIONAL CUTBACK			
	ARIZONA	NO		YES
	NEW MEXICO	NO		NO
	OKLAHOMA	NO		NO
	TEXAS	NO		YES

The data below show reported tax increases enacted during the 1991 legislative sessions. In **New England**, four of six states enacted tax increases, while all five states in the **Middle Atlantic** region reported tax increases. Only one of five states in the **South East** reported tax increases, and two of six in the **South Central** region did so. No **Great Lakes** states reported tax increases, and only one of six reporting **Plains** states did so. There were no tax increases among the four **Rocky Mountain** states, but four of the six **Far West** respondents reported increases. Two of the four **South West** respondents reported tax increases.

TABLE TWENTY: TAX INCREASES ENACTED IN 1991, BY REGION

REGION AND STATES			
New England			
Connecticut	Yes	N.Hampshire	No
Maine	Yes	Rhode Island	Yes
Massachusetts	No	Vermont	Yes
Middle Atlantic			
District of Columbia	Yes	New York	Yes
Maryland	Yes	Pennsylvania	Yes
New Jersey	Yes		
South East			
Florida	No	South Carolina	No
Georgia	No	Virginia	No
North Carolina	Yes		
South Central			
Alabama	No	Louisiana	No
Arkansas	Yes	Mississippi	No
Kentucky	Yes	Tennessee	No
Great Lakes			
Illinois	No	Ohio	No
Indiana	No	Wisconsin	No
Michigan	No		
Plains			
Iowa	No	Nebraska	No
Kansas	No	North Dakota	Yes
Missouri	No	South Dakota	No
Rocky Mountain			
Colorado	No	Montana	No
Idaho	No	Utah	No
Far West			
Alaska	No	Nevada	Yes
California	Yes	Oregon	Yes
Hawaii	No	Washington	Yes
South West			
Arizona	No	Oklahoma	No
New Mexico	Yes	Texas	Yes
Territories			
Guam	No	Virgin Islands	No

The data below list the projected FY93 higher education budget outcomes indicated by the respondents. **New England**'s responses reflect the deteriorating fiscal situation in that region, with three expecting the same outcome next year, while three expect it to get worse. Responses from the **Middle Atlantic** region are hardly much better, with two expecting improvement, one expecting the situation to remain the same, and three expecting it to worsen. The **South East** had one who expected it to get worse, two expected improvement, and two thought the situation would remain the same. In the **South Central** region, three expected the budget situation to worsen, one expected it to remain the same, and two indicated they were unsure. Three of the respondents from the **Great Lakes** region expected their budget outcomes to be worse in the next fiscal year, while two expect them to remain the same. The situation is also unstable in the **Plains** states, where four expect the budget to be worse next year, one the same, and one was unsure what to expect. In the **Rocky Mountain** states, two expected the situation to get worse, one expected it to remain the same, and one expected it to improve. In the **Far West**, two respondents expected the budget to remain the same in FY93, one expected it to improve, one to worsen and one did not respond to this item. Two of the **South Western** respondents expected the budget to be worse in FY93, one thought it would remain the same, and one was unsure.

The fact that many of the states and regions above that reported good outcomes this year are expecting the situation to worsen next year, or are unsure, and many that are in trouble now do not expect any improvement, presages continued and spreading fiscal problems for public higher education across the country.

TABLE TWENTY-ONE: EXPECTED FY93 HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET OUTCOMES, BY REGION

REGION AND STATES			
<u>New England</u>			
Connecticut	The Same	N.Hampshire	Somewhat Worse
Maine	Somewhat Worse	Rhode Island	Much Worse
Massachusetts	The Same	Vermont	The Same
<u>Middle Atlantic</u>			
District of Columbia	Somewhat Better	New York (CUNY)	Somewhat Worse
Maryland	Somewhat Better	New York (SUNY)	Somewhat Worse
New Jersey	Much Worse	Pennsylvania	The Same
<u>South East</u>			
Florida	The Same	South Carolina	Somewhat Worse
Georgia	Somewhat Better	Virginia	The Same
North Carolina	Somewhat Better		
<u>South Central</u>			
Alabama	Somewhat Worse	Louisiana	Unsure
Arkansas	Somewhat Worse	Mississippi	The Same
Kentucky	Somewhat Worse	Tennessee	Unsure
<u>Great Lakes</u>			
Illinois	Much Worse	Ohio	The Same
Indiana	Somewhat Worse	Wisconsin	The Same

Michigan	Somewhat Worse		
Plains			
Iowa	Unsure	Nebraska	The Same
Kansas	Somewhat Worse	North Dakota	Somewhat Worse
Missouri	Somewhat Worse	South Dakota	Somewhat Worse
Rocky Mountain			
Colorado	Somewhat Worse	Montana	The Same
Idaho	Somewhat Worse	Utah	Somewhat Better
Far West			
Alaska	The Same	Nevada	Somewhat Better
California	Somewhat Worse	Oregon	Much Worse
Hawaii	The Same	Washington	No Response
South West			
Arizona	Somewhat Worse	Oklahoma	Somewhat Worse
New Mexico	The Same	Texas	Unsure
Territories			
Guam	The Same	Virgin Islands	The Same

APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

STATE OF THE STATES

ANNUAL BUDGET AND FISCAL SURVEY OF AASCU STATE REPRESENTATIVES

1991

CENTER FOR STATE HIGHER EDUCATION POLICY AND FINANCE

Name_____ School _____ State_____

STATE FISCAL SITUATION

1. a) How would you best describe the current economic condition of your state, **compared with all other states?**

Poor___ Below average___ Average___ Above average___ Excellent___

b) Does this description also reflect the condition of **state government finances?**

Yes__ No__

If no, please explain

_____

_____

2. What do you expect will be the fiscal condition of your state a year from now, **compared to this year?**

Much worse__ Somewhat worse__ The same__ Somewhat better__ Much better__ Unsure__

HIGHER EDUCATION SITUATION IN YOUR STATE

3. a) What was this year's (FY 92) outcome for state colleges and universities when the budget was passed in your state **compared to last year (FY 91)**? (If you are in the second year of a biennium, please annualize the change.) (If no change, put zero.)

Percentage change _____%

b) Have mid-year budget cuts been made for the current fiscal year (FY 92)?

Yes___ No__ If yes, what percentage was cut?_____%

c) If yes, how did the cuts compare to the average cuts for the overall state budget?

Same___ Higher___ Lower___

d) Are mid-year (or further cuts) anticipated for later this fiscal year?

Yes___ No___

e) What will be the net budget change from FY 91 to FY 92? (If none, put zero.)

_____%

f) Amount requested by state colleges and universities: $_____

g) Amount received: $_____

h) Is this an acceptable amount in relation to what state institutions collectively needed and requested?

Yes___ No___

4) If significantly short of needs how will institutions be most affected? Please list the cuts, if any, that AASCU institutions have had to make in personnel and non-personnel areas due to the budget situation. If you anticipate cuts that you have yet to make or view them as likely, please designate as such with an "A" in lieu of an "X".

a) Personnel: Staff cut___ F-T faculty cut___ P-T faculty cut___ Pay cuts___ Furloughs___

Vacancies unfilled___ Cut course selections___

Other (describe):

_____

_____

b) Non-personnel: Equipment purchases cut___ Library acquisitions cut___ Travel cut___

Maintenance cut___ Supply cutbacks___

Other
(describe):_____

_____

5. With tuition rising at so many AASCU institutions, we want to know if student aid is keeping pace. What change has occurred in state student aid funding between FY 91 and FY 92? (If none, please indicate zero.)

_____%

6. How do you see the budget outlook for public higher education **overall** in your state **for the next fiscal year (FY 93)**, compared to FY 92, based on preliminary requests and economic projections?

Much worse__ Somewhat worse__ The same__ Somewhat better__ Much better__ Unsure___

STATE LEGISLATIVE AND POLITICAL SITUATION

7. a) Were any taxes increased in your state during the 1991 legislative session? Yes__ No__

b) If you are in a state in fiscal difficulty, what will be the major budget balancer next year, tax increases or budget cuts?

Increases___ Cuts___ Unsure___

c) Have Medicaid, corrections or other spending categories had a negative impact on the higher education budget in your opinion? Yes___ No___

If yes, which:_____

8. a) Please list the three major issues, pieces of legislation (aside from the appropriations bill) or ballot initiatives in your state that have an impact on higher education (please describe briefly):

i)_____
_____
_____

ii)_____
_____
_____

iii)_____
_____
_____

(Other)_____
_____
_____

b) Which of these (if legislation) actually became law?:

_____
_____
_____

9) Has there been any discussion at the state, system or coordinating board level in regard to the need for future stabilization of public higher education appropriations? Yes___ No___

10) Have any audits of faculty time or administrative costs been done at AASCU institutions in your state?

Yes___ No___

11. Do you have further comments?

Thank you for completing our survey. Please return it by November 30, 1991, to Robert Sweeney at the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, using the enclosed self-addressed stamped envelope, or you may fax it to us at (202) 296-5819. If you have any questions, feel free to call Robert Sweeney at (202) 293-7070.
R.S.6:SBS91E.SRV

American Association of State
Colleges and Universities
One Dupont Circle/Suite 700
Washington, DC 20036-1192

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